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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH MAY.

LORD Randolph Churchill addressing a Conservative meeting recently, said that he saw in the present political calm indications of the dawn of a golden era in Perliamentary procedure and manners. This, he considered, was due to the unique position of the Govenment, enjoying the support of the Liberal Unionists and the Tory democrats.

IT is reported that two Shafes, or Councillors, of the Dalai Lama have been for some time in the Chumbi Valley. It is supposed that they are entrusted with powers to open negotiations with Colonel Graham, but the inclement weather which has prevailed for many days in the neighbourhood of the Jellapla Pass may have prevented them hitherto from entering into communication with Colonel Graham.

A CONTEMPORARY is informed that a society is being formed with branches in all the principal towns from Calcutta to Peshawar binding its members to abstain from purchasing imported cotton fabrics, until the rupee rises to its normal value. The society further purposes to induce Native capitalists to combine for establishing Cotton mills throughout India.

THE latest information with reference to the Governorship of Ceylon is that Sir Arthur Gordon, who has just reached Europe on leave of absence, has abandoned any intention of retiring before the end of the term for which he was appointed. He will continue to administer the Government until the end of next year when it is expected that he will finally retire from the colonial service.

SIRDAR BULWANT SINGH of Ber, Ludhiana district, has subscribed Rs. 6,000 towards the construction of a college dispensary in the Aitchison College.

A DEFALCATION of Rs. 20,000 is reported in the treasury at Srinugger. Two duftries and the treasurer are in custody. A strict investigation is being made and it is believed that some curious disclosures will be made.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has postponed his contemplated visit to Europe until after the middle of this month for urgent domestic reasons; and it is hoped that the improvement in his health may even save him the necessity of another trip to Switzerland altogether.

CHOLERA is still on the increase in Cashmere, from 50 to 60 cases being reported daily in Srinugger alone. As the summer advances it is feared that the disease may spread into the Valley in spite of the sanitary precautions taken. The weather at Srinugger has for some days past been very stormy. Heavy rain began to fall on the afternoon of the 30th April, and continued for 30 hours with, at times, very high wind. All Wednesday three-fourths of the usual daylight was obscured by dense clouds, and there was heavy rain all day. The thermometer on Tuesday last fell to 52. Fresh snow now lies thick on the mountains at 600 feet above the Valley.

WHILE Bombay, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces are disputing about the terms upon which Sind should change hands, that province itself can scarcely be expected not to enter some protest against its fate being summarily decided. The general impression, the *Pioneer* says, has been for years past that Sind was anxious to be absorbed in the Punjab, as Kurrachee would then be released from the jealous supervision which Bombay was supposed to exercise over its affairs. But within the last few weeks certain sections of the citizens of Kurrachee have shown signs of discontent at the prospect of any change, and we have an influential Mahomedan resident denouncing both Bombay and the Punjab, and demanding the autonomy of Sind as a Chief Commissionership under the Government of India. Mr. Hasan Ali Effendi, presiding at a recent meeting of the local Mahomedan Association complained that in the arrangement proposed the interests of the Mahomedans, who form more than 78 per cent. of the whole population had been wholly disregarded. Moreover, Bombay had introduced its own ryotwari system and its "odious and cruel" Revenue Code, which had practically ruined many landholders. Mr. Hasan Ali Effendi is apparently a responsible person, as Lord Reay consulted him last year regarding the prospects of the agricultural classes. He wishes to popularise the idea of Sind being placed under a Chief Commissioner, responsible only to the Government of India: he will not exchange King Log of Bombay for King Stork of the Punjab; and he is convinced that the only chance of the rehabilitation of the Sind Mahomedans is in the province being freed from outside control.

TUESDAY, 8TH MAY.

SIR Roper Lethbridge in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* pleads for an inquiry into the Indian administration by a Royal Commission sitting not in England, but in India itself, where native opinion can be heard. The report of the Public Service Commission excites only his derision, and he comments disrespectfully on the failure of his own party to propose any inquiry at all now that they are in power. Sir Roper Lethbridge recalls the fact, which the late Mr. Fawcett repeatedly enforced, that in the days of the East India Company the administration of India used to be throughly overhauled every twenty years on the periodical renewal of the Charter. Without identifying himself with extreme reformers he evidently holds the opinion that some such overhauling would be good for India now. Without a Royal Commission sitting publicly in the great centres of Indian population, and accepting all proper reasonable evidence from natives or from Europeans without fear or favour, he does not anticipate the satisfaction of public opinion either in this country or in India. Sir Roper, says the *Indian Daily News*, in commenting on the above, is no very great authority. But wiser men than he have taken the same line.

THE following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, the Central Asian trader:—"It takes a long time for letters to pass between Leh and India, but then you must remember we are in the land of Buddha in the heart of the Himalayas, and far away from steam boats and railways, and all the busy thoughts that agitate the hearts of mankind. The Lamas' long horn and clarionet alone wake the early morn here. To-day is the Tibetan New Year's Day, *Lo Soma*, and the Lamas, with their horns and drums and clarionets, have been ushering in the New Year. Weird is their procession, all in masquerade dress, as it descends slowly from the Goupa, and, led on by the instrumental bands, and surrounded by clouds of incense from the waving centres of the Lamas, it defiles on to level ground. Following close comes with slow, stately, firmly planted strides, the destroyer, Death, with a naked sword raised aloft in his right hand, and a human scalp in his left; around his monster head a chaplet of grinning skulls, and on his breast a bleeding heart. Four attendants with instruments of death and torture, hideously disguised, march behind him. Then, after a little space, comes the Preserver, the most beautiful woman of the neighbourhood, for once thoroughly purified, and adorned with a flower in her right hand, and a mirror in her left, attended by the prettiest girls of the place in gala costume as maids of honour. The proceedings are most earnestly watched by the crowd in the most respectful silence."

ON March 29th Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji delivered an address at the North Islington Liberal Club, as we said in our last, upon "The Indian National Council." Mr. Naoroji said 'that the establishment of the National Council was a phenomenal event in India. About the time when the British Indian Empire was almost completed, the British rulers laid down the lines upon which they intended to carry on the government of the country. The question that was asked was, whether the English government was to be like any of the despotic Asiatic governments, or constitutional, such as the British government was. There was, however, no hesitation on the part of England, who decided at once that it should be government such as that of England itself, and the same rights and privileges as those of the English people were granted to India. A little more than half a century ago the educational seat and the political seat were established, while the third great and important event was the establishment of a free press, a concession which the natives of India could not at first properly appreciate. The Indians had gradually learned what British government was, and they had proved themselves apt pupils. It was nonsense to talk about disloyalty, because a few of the native prints were always speaking against British rule. By the extension of education there had been spread a common language throughout the whole nation." The native press not only discussed Indian but English politics, and, he ventured to think, as intellectually as the average journals there. A great cause of complaint, however, was the slight attention paid to Indian affairs in the British Parliament. There are a few friends of India in the House of Commons, but a reply was given to their questions in a mechanical manner by the Secretary of State, and if a division was claimed the Government had a majority at its back, which had the effect of closing the mouths of those members. There was another great complaint, which was that the whole destinies of 250,000,000 people, as well as their taxation, were disposed of in a few hours once a year, when the Budget was brought in. Such a state of things was, to say the least, scandalous, and some better attention should be paid to the affairs of India, and representation must go with taxation. The claims of the National Council or Congress were of a most moderate character.'

WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY.

TELAUTOGRAPH is a more recent invention of Professor Elisha Gray of Illinois, which has completely superseded the telephone, by means of which a person may sit down in his office, take a pencil in his hand, write a message, and as the pencil moves, a pencil in his correspondent's office far away will move simultaneously and form an exact reproduction of letters, words or cyphers. Or if it is required to reduplicate a picture, the same process will produce an exact copy of a drawing at the other end of the wire. The artist of an illustrated paper may thus by means of the telautograph transmit his picture of accident or other event as rapidly and as easily as a reporter telegraphs his description in words. The two pencils move synchronously, and the inventor claims that it is as easy to work a circuit of 500 as of 10 miles. Anyone who has noted the noise and confusion which often accompanies the transmission of a telephonic message, will readily see that the telautograph possesses substantial advantages over its rival. Apart from its powers of illustration, there is less noise, considerably less chance of misunderstanding and, it is urged, more certainty of action.

THE most notable paragraphs in the report just issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce deal with the attempts to purify the wheat trade. The Bombay Chamber, like other Indian Chambers and mercantile corporations, believes, that if anything is to be done it must be done at the London wharves; but only one Corn Trade Association in England has hitherto evinced any tendency to follow the Chamber's suggestions in adopting a lower scale of refraction for arrival contracts. The Chamber then goes on to remark on the memorandum on the wheat trade prepared last year by Mr. Donald Smeaton. "On the question of the steps to be taken to obtain greater cleanliness in the wheat exported from India, Mr. Smeaton," says the report, "quite coincides with the view which the Chamber has consistently advocated that it must come from buyers in Europe insisting on obtaining, and being prepared to pay a proportionately higher price for a cleaner article." The real evil to be got rid of, Mr. Smeaton said, was the insecurity felt by traders and the consequent risk to the trade from the abuse of refraction at the Indian ports; and with a view to this end he advocated the establishment at the ports of an independent authority to determine all questions of refraction and classification.

NAWAB Sir Khwaja Abdul Gunny, of Dacca, is sending at his own expense 34 pilgrims from Dacca to Jeddah and back, under Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's arrangements. It is said His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has again this year provided passage tickets for 400 pilgrims to Mecca under the same arrangement.

THURSDAY, 10TH MAY.

THE *Pioneer* says that it seems unfortunate that the Committee appointed to inquire into the naval and military resources of the Empire should have been constituted with powers too restricted to satisfy the experts of the House of Commons; but it is at least a matter for congratulation that Lord Hartington has accepted the presidency. His appearance in the chair is a great guarantee that the questions discussed will be dealt with in a sober and statesman-like spirit, uninfluenced by official conservatism or the somewhat catchpenny enthusiasm of Lord Randolph Churchill.

IT is reported that one of the results of the recent Delhi Conference has been the confederation of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture with the Calcutta Museum for the comprehensive and continuous investigation of insect pests injurious to agriculture. The Trustees of the Museum had already committed this work to Mr. E. C. Cotes, one of their staff; and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference that officer is now placed in direct communication with the Directors of the Departments, with whose assistance and that of planters and agriculturists interested in the matter the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject will be gradually collected. Already Mr. Cotes has issued a preliminary paper on the life and history of the weevil, an insignificant little animal which eats up about one million of rupees worth of the exported wheat every year. He indicates that the grain-dealers of the large trading centres cultivate this destroyer in breeding houses almost as a nurseryman rears a stock of plants for seed. The wheat merchant of Cawnpur, Agra or Delhi is ignorant of the fact that every perfect female insect lays an egg in each one of about 150 grains, and accordingly during the winter allows a large brood of weevils to enjoy the protection of the warmth and shelter of his then empty godowns, and in the spring provides them with a plentiful supply of fresh juicy wheat on which the offspring grubs may be eventually fattened. A few days after the commencement of the rains 150,000 of the perfect insects emerge as the descendants of the 1,000 parents carefully fostered during the winter by the grain-dealer. So free however, until the moment of birth, is the shell of the wheat grain from any sign of the inconvenient tenant that the incurious owner of the grain believes that the swarm of weevils was sent like locusts by the interference of an unkind but irresistible Province from—he does not know and does not care where. He attributes to the voracious appetite of the newly-born animals the tunnels bored through the affected grains by the patient and long-continued gnawing of the unsuspected grubs.

THE revolt among the students of the Madras Christian College, after a short cessation, has again broken out. On Friday morning the rebellious students were informed that the College Council had approved the conduct of the Senatus and declined to enter into negotiations, or consider the question of concessions, until they returned to their places and ceased their extra-mural gatherings. Thereupon the students reaffirmed their previous resolution to hold out; but at last, by the advice of a native vakil they repaired in a body to the College, only to find notices posted to the effect that if any ringleaders were caught, they would be dismissed. The twenty-one boys who were posted on the notice-board of the College as the ringleaders have not attended College, and are endeavouring to induce all the other students to revolt again. A meeting was held to protest against the action of the Senatus and it was resolved that they should stand firm. Letters of sympathy from different quarters were read, and it was agreed that the Senatus be requested to reconsider their late decisions, failing which no student who signed the memorials would attend the College. Sir Madava Rao states that it is an anomaly for Hindu students to go to a Christian College, but that the students, having rebelled against discipline, must be punished. It is stated that Dewan Raghunath Row heartily sympathises with the action of the students, who, he is reported to have said, are championing the cause of the Hindu religion. The College authorities, on the other hand, have received the following telegram from the Director of Public Instruction: "Read letter from Principal, Christian College, dated 5th May, forwarding minutes of special meeting of College Council and resolution of Senatus. No student whose name is struck off the rolls of Christian College for mutinous or recalcitrant conduct will be admitted into any Government College or professional aided College, and will be warned that the admission of such pupils will be viewed with serious displeasure."

FRIDAY, 11TH MAY.

IT appears from the results of the L. M. S. examination, published in yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette*, that 14 students have passed in the first, and 9 in the second division.

AS THE result of inquires regarding the alleged diminution of the transit trade from Cabul to Bokhara, owing to the imposition of excessive duties by the Amir on Indian goods passing through Afghanistan, it appears that there is no ground for the report that merchants trading between Hindustan and Central Asia are forwarding their goods to Bokhara *viz* Bombay and Moscow.

FOLLOWING the example of the Hindoo High Priest of Baidyanath, the Hindoo High Priest of Tripathy, Sri Mohunt Baghavasidosji, has decided to give his countenance and support to the Countess of Dufferin's scheme for providing medical attendance for native women. The Mohunt has written a letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association, offering a money donation of Rs. 4,300, and to pay half the cost of the pay and allowance to provide for hospital accomodation for a female apothecary or hospital assistant.

A CONTEMPORARY writes:—From the number of petroleum springs that are being discovered all over the world, it would appear likely either that petroleum exists in large quantities near the centre of the earth, or that it was formed from some other substance which is present in large quantities. The first view is not easily tenable, for there is nothing to show that petroleum is really a natural product; in the sense of being an original substance; whereas the evidence the other way, viz., that petroleum is like coal, and is formed by slow action on a substance entirely different—is pretty conclusive. The theory of its formation is that water filters down to great depths until it meets within incandescent masses of metallic carburets which are believed to exist in great quantities in the interior of the earth, and that the water is thereby resolved into its elements. The oxygen unites with the metal in the carburets, but the hydrogen seizes on the carbon, and, rising to higher levels, becomes part petroleum and part gas. This is a very likely explanation, and would account for the great fluidity of the purest kinds of petroleum, and also for its being found in so many different places and the enormous quantities that are being discovered.

OWING to the determined attitude taken by the leaders of the National League, the Pope has directed Monsignor Persico, the Papal Commissioner in Ireland, to obtain the opinions of the Irish Bishops on the brief issued by His Holiness relative to the plan of campaign and boycotting. Mr. Dillon, in a violent speech made by him at Drogheda condemned the Papal decree, and declared that the Irish people decline to accept the political control of a foreign Power in affairs of their country. But Mr. Parnell, speaking at the Eighty Club the other night said he was convinced that the Irish people will refuse to allow their Roman Catholic prelates to dictate to them or influence them in any way as to the duty they owe to their country. The Papal Brief was the result, he said, of a Conservative intrigue carried on with the Vatican, and would certainly fail to have any effect in Ireland. The Irish party and the National League were never connected with the plan of campaign. If the plan was beaten, the National League was not thereby defeated. The plan of campaign had pacified Ireland, but the manner of working it had had an unfortunate effect upon the political situation and caused the passing of the Coercion Bill. In conclusion, Mr. Parnell said that he declined to interfere with the action taken by Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, and other Roman Catholics in reference to the Papal decree.

THE *dalal* nuisance is increasing all over the country. At Benares it has become so troublesome that special measures are being adopted against it. The Magistrate, in a communication to the pleaders and other practitioners practising in his and the Subordinate Courts, draws their attention to Section 36, Act XVIII. of 1879, and points out that it would be to the advantage, not only of practitioners, but of litigants, were the *dalali* system put a stop to, the litigants being enabled thereby to secure the services of respectable men to conduct their cases without the fear of blackmail. The Magistrate, therefore, desires the leading pleaders to convene a meeting and appoint a committee to consider the subject, and frame such rules as will help to carry out the object in view. In the meantime, the Court Inspector and the Nazir have been directed to keep strict watch over noted *dalals*, and to expel them from the Court compound.

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SATURDAY, 12TH MAY.

SUPPLIES have been ordered for the whole Sikkim Field Force to the end of June, and the Pioneers, who are likely to remain until the matter is finally settled, will be rationed to the end of the rains.

A PRETENDER to the throne of the Mogul has appeared in the Delhi Chowk in the person of a wandering fakir from the Deccan. He calls himself Rustami Doran Padshah Syed Imam Mehdi, and states he has come to sit upon the throne of Delhi which has been usurped by the British Government. The man has been delivering some very fiery addresses and drawing large crowds in Chandni Chowk and other principal bazaars, and near the Jama Musjid, the purport of his harangues being a call upon all true Mussulmans to stand up for Islam and help him to obtain possession of the throne. He appears to be a well-known character, and to possess great influence with his co-religionists. The man is not much of a lunatic, as he is particularly sane in all other points except this one of being destined to rule the country. He is also said to possess the power of performing miracles: but none has seen any of these yet. But as he was creating a commotion in the public streets, he has for the present been placed in confinement.

IN the House of Commons, Mr. Hoyle asked the Under Secretary for India whether the estimates of the Indian Budget were likely to be disturbed by the rates at which the Secretary of State was now disposing of bills and transfers; and, if so, what would be the amount of the further deficit for the year at the present rate of exchange. Sir J. Fergusson: The average rate for 1887-88 was 16-8d. per rupee; the Budget rate is 16-8d; and last week's rate 16-4d. It is, however, impossible to judge from the sale of bills for a single week what will be the average rate of exchange for the year, and whether the Estimates will be seriously disturbed.

A LARGE hotel in America has been successfully moved 120 feet inland in order to escape the encroachments of the sea. The building was raised in one mass, and rested on trucks made to run on rails. Six locomotives were then attached to the cars and dragged the hotel for the distance named. It is intended to move it still further.

THE *Eastern Herald*, of Mhow, has an article contradicting the *Pioneer's* statement regarding the Holkar Durbar's affairs. The *Pioneer's* statement, it says, is one-sided, misleading, and injurious to the Durbar. The State affairs are going on smoothly, as during the late Maharaja's time, so far as the subjects are concerned. The present Maharajah is a believer in the maxim that charity begins at home. His intention was to fill all posts from materials available amongst them. He considers outsiders birds of passage. Some of his officials do not like it, and commenced a newspaper agitation to frighten the Maharajah to do things which he considers prejudicial to his subjects. The Maharajah knows there are defects fn the adminstration, but they did not originate in his time, and he hopes to effect changes in time. The State Council is not a sham, but a good beginning. The members are all men of sound common sense. The Maharajah made a great mistake giving powers to a certain class of officials, who are said to have become refractory. If the Maharajah threatened to dismiss his officials as a body for disclosure of State secrets, the officials themselves are to be blamed more than any one else. Dewan Raghunath acted very unwisely in resigning or deserting his post. The long and short of the whole affair is that the Dewan wanted powers which the Prince considered to be an undue encroachment on his own authority, and a harbinger of his Dewan virtually becoming the supreme ruler, and himself a puppet in his hands. Besides these considerations, a tinge of distrust appears to have existed between the Maharajah and the Minister, on account of the latter being too much inclined to introduce reforms for which the Maharajah thought the State was not yet ripe. The Minister had unlimited civil and criminal powers. The Maharajah attends business regularly. His administrative capacity must be judged by its results.

THE Rana of Bhajji has offered both the men and the money of his State towards the defence of the North-Western Frontier. The offer has been acknowledged by the Supreme Government.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces will hold a levee at Government House, Naini Tal, on Thursday the 24th instant, in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1888.

RECENT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.

AT the last annual meeting of the National Indian Association Sir William Hunter delivered a very thoughtful and interesting address on the subject which heads this article. Sir William justly remarked at the outset that this especially is a time for a temperate statement of India's needs as it behoves all Englishmen to avoid, in dealing with India, the mistakes that have reduced Ireland to its present position, and that, having regard to the existing state of things in that unhappy country, England should approach the important questions now arising in India with a quickened conscience, and with a steadier resolve to find out what is right and to do it. There can be no doubt that the most useful service which the friends and well-wishers of this country can render it at present, is to furnish information that will enable Englishmen to judge truly concerning India's wants. Sir William Hunter said:—"Our countrymen at home clearly perceive that certain strange movements are going on in India; but as to the precise character and direction of those movements, they have vague ideas. Are those movements merely riples from a breath of wind on the surface or are they the awakening of the mighty deep? Do they tend towards a haven of safety, or towards danger and shipwreck? Is their sound the prelude to an ampler harmony of empire, or is it the noise of coming strife?" These important questions Sir William Hunter undertook to answer in his address under notice.

He pointed out that three distinct movements are now going on in India—namely an educational movement, a social movement, and a political movement. The educational movement resulted in the appointment of the Education Commission, of which Sir William Hunter was the President. He naturally spoke a good deal about the real objects of that Commission and of the work done by it. He observed:—"It seemed strange, at a time when education was making rapid strides in every Province, when each year saw hundreds of new schools and thousands of additional pupils, that a costly representative body should be brought together from distant parts of India to improve a system which was already yielding such admirable results. But when we looked a little closer into this progress, we found that it was progress too much in one direction—a progress which was dangerous by dividing the Indian people into two classes, a very small minority highly educated in foreign methods, and an enormous majority scarcely educated at all. The first object of the Education Commission was to devise a remedy for this state of things; to work out a system which would ensure that higher and lower education should henceforth proceed at a more equal pace; and that the funds of the State should not be too exclusively applied to producing a small cultured class, by neglecting the great mass of the people. That was the central idea which gave life and reality to the labours of the Commission. The result was attained, not by destroying, or even by curtailing the good work being done for higher education, but by incorporating into one homogeneous system a vast amount of popular instruction and popular effort which had formerly received too scanty an acknowledgment from the State." It is not quite correct to say that the real object of the Education Commission has been attained without curtailing the good work which was being done for higher education. As the practical outcome of the Commission's recommendations, two Colleges in Bengal—the Berhampore College and the Midnapore College have been already transferred to private management. And the day is not distant when the same course will be followed in regard to other Colleges and Government Zilla schools in this Province. The appointment of the Commission had excited high hopes in the Native public mind that that body would suggest measures for the further carrying out of the noble and generous policy prescribed in the memorable despatch of 1854. But as the Commission did nothing of the kind, the whole thing was looked upon as a failure. Nor was this all. The Commission, in contravention of all principles of justice and fair play, laid down that Mahomedans and other races whose education is backward, are entitled to *exceptional* assistance from the State. The upshot of the Education Commission was the recognition of the principle that those classes of people, who pay for the whole machinery of Government, administration and education—or, in other words, those who contribute most and have done most should be denied the help of Government; and their revenue contributions and the savings to be effected by abolishing or reducing the educational staff of the Colleges their children frequent, should go to the benefit of the indolent, the discontented and the specially favoured.

Coming to the social movement, Sir William Hunter referred to the agitation against early marriage and enforced widowhood. We are glad to find that, in dealing with the question of social reform, Sir William clearly recognised that the Government should not interfere in such matters. He remarked:—"The remedy at first seems simple enough; forbid child marriage by law, and by legislation permit Hindu widows to marry again. But when we look closely into the matter, the remedy is found to be by no means a simple one; for the custom of child-marriage is ultimately bound up with the imperative duty of a Hindu father of good caste to take absolute security that no daughter of his house shall ever be left without a protector. That is one main reason of child-marriage. The prohibition of re-marriage is equally bound up with the liability of the husband's heirs to provide that no woman of the family shall ever be without a house. This liability acts as an assurance of food and shelter to every Hindu female of the higher castes, but it carries restrictions on a widow's right to dispose of herself and of her late husband's property. Educated native opinion is beginning to perceive whether, in the altered state of Hindu society, the restrictions on a woman's life do not form too heavy a premium to pay for the assurance of protection. This is a question which Native public opinion must ultimately decide." The agitation against early marriage and enforced widowhood is confined to a very small class, which does not possess much influence.

Sir William Hunter's observations on the political movements now going on in India possess a peculiar interest and value. He rightly regards these movements as a necessary complement of the new spirit of progress which the English themselves have awakened. He said:—"In every district we have accustomed educated natives to sit on Municipal and Local Boards, and to take a part in the administration of the country. The men whom we have thus trained to think and act for themselves now desire to exert a more direct influence upon the Government. They have gradually formed themselves into a permanent organisation, with a central directing agency, and with annual gatherings in one or other of the great capitals of India. At first the movement was regarded as confined to Bengal, but the earliest Congress was held not in Bengal, but in Bombay; the next in Calcutta; the third has lately concluded its sittings in Madras; and the fourth will assemble next December in Allahabad. Then it was supposed that the movement was restricted to the Hindus. But, as a matter of fact, it was found that Mahomedans attended from every part of India, excepting certain parts of Lower Bengal, Mahomedans also appeared as introducers or supporters of important motions, and eloquently claimed a joint interest with the Hindus in its proceedings. The most munificent subscribers to the last Congress was a Mahomedan; it elected a Mahomedan President; and its resolutions were voted for by 83 Mahomedan delegates from all parts of India. The Indian Congress has, therefore, outlived the early period of misrepresentation; it has shown that it belongs to no single Province or to no single section of the population." We commend these sensible observations to the opponents of the National Congress movement.

THE NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

COLONEL PITCHER'S Report on the operations of the North-West Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for the past revenue year, is a modest and unassuming document. The Agricultural Bureau of the United Provinces which had at one time been held up by the Government of India to Sir Ashley Eden as a model for his guidance and imitation, has, as the *Pioneer* pertinently observes, cast away much of the exuberance of its early youth. Our contemporary remarks:—"We hear now-a-days very little of those adaptations of the process of European farming which we were at one time told were destined to revolutionise the conditions of Indian agriculture. We can now look back with some degree of sadness at the exuberant hopes which surrounded the birth and early years of this mighty Bureau. In those happy days we were told that our ryot had every thing to learn; that his methods were antiquated, that his knowledge of crops and their culture was nothing short of infantile, that his plough and other instruments were monstrosities, that it only needed a proper application of scientific principles to enormously increase the outturn of his crops, and raise him not only above the danger of famine but save him from the load of debt and impecuniosity which had hitherto been the normal condition of his existence. The pioneers of the Department were in fact in some thing like the frame of mind of a girl before her first ball, who plans her dress with delightful anticipations of triumph and competing crowds of the most eligible partners, and never dreams of ill-success. Now all that is changed: the blooming belle has become a 'wall-flower' and is obliged to sit out and watch other younger people amusing themselves." The perfect justice of these remarks cannot for a moment be questioned; but it is a thousand pities that the *Pioneer* had not the sense to understand all this when the late lamented SirAshley Eden mercilessly exposed the agricultural experiments which were being made at Cawnpore under the auspices of the North-West Agricultural Bureau. Sir Ashley was a practical man, and never lent him to the sensational or the theatrical in the art of Government. He had a keen sense of the ridiculous and possessed a singular power of exposing the weak points in an opponent's armour. When Sir Ashley pointed out that the experiments which were being conducted at Cawnpore at considerable cost to the tax-payer related to matters which could have no real bearing on agricultural improvements, and could certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community, the *Pioneer* took up the cudgels on behalf of Sir Edward (then Mr.) Buck and his Department and condemned Sir Ashley in no measured terms for his weithering sarcasms. If our contemporary had then realized that Mr. Buck and his assistants, who were employed to teach the people agriculture, had more to learn from the people than the people from them, so much money would not have been squandered upon experiments, which were sure to fail. The *Pioneer* now says:—"At any rate it seems to be now pretty generally admitted that the ryot is not such a fool and ignoramus as he was once supposed to be, that much of the criticism directed against his methods was based on an insufficient knowledge of them, and that the more patient and intelligent study is directed to the subject the more have we reason to admire the signal ability with which he makes the best of the imperfect resources at his disposal. One fact is certain: he will have nothing to say to our improved ploughs and similiar implements." It is a great misfortune to the poor Indian tax-payer that all this though as clear as the noonday sun had not been discovered before.

We learn from Colonel Pitcher's report under notice that during the past year 187 ploughs-33 water-lifts, 15 chaff-cutters and 23 grain kibblers were sold amongst the agricultural population of the United Provinces. We should very much like to know how many of these implements were forced on ryots in Wards and Attached Estates. It cannot be contended that the Indian cultivator is so conservative that he would not adopt a new implement even when its useful-

ness has been established beyond the shadow of a doubt. Experience has conclusively proved that the people take readily to a really useful machine like the improved Beheea Sugar-cane Mill. The year was unfavourable for the operations of the Cawnpore Experimental Station, and no result of importance was obtained. No costly experiments are needed to prove that lands which are well ploughed and adequately manured yield superior crops. As the *Pioneer* puts the case:—"We venture to say that there is not a Jot or Kachhi cultivator in the Province who would dispute these facts. What he has been trying to say all along in his feeble way is that this is all very well, but that his weak cattle will not stand deep ploughing, and that in the present deficiency of manure if he goes on turning up strata of barren subsoil which he has no means of fertilising, his last state would be worse than his first. From the scientific point of view he may be wrong, but it would be hard to argue him out of it. His present system is based on centuries of experience and as at present advised. We see no reason to alter it." It should be remembered that the practical cultivator whose object is to produce a satisfactory balance sheet, cannot afford to adopt scientific farming, which is not always profitable. Under improved methods of tillage a larger gross yield may be accompanied with smaller net profits. Artificial manures may have the effect of increasing the production; but we must not forget that they are costly and it is always very doubtful whether the increased production will balance the outlay. If this is found true in England, it is still more so in this country.

In respect to the maintenance of village records, Colonel Pitcher states that there is a marked increase in the attention now paid by district and sub-divisional officers to the important matter of supervision of these papers. The question of prescribing rules to ensure the closer inspection of village papers by officers on tour is under consideration. We are glad to note that a scheme for improving the position of patwaris and introducing uniform adequate rules of pay in all districts, which received the approval of the Government in 1883, but was postponed temporarily for financial reasons, has now been again taken up. We have always maintained the view, the soundness of which will be questioned by few intelligent and right-minded persons, that it is absurd to talk of securing efficiency and honesty in the patwari staff until their position has been considerably improved.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE Bill to amend this Act was passed on Saturday last. There was opposition to it, and the opposition as usual did not meet with any success. Some difficulty lately arose in connection with the Powder Magazine at Pulta which is within the jurisdiction of the North Barrackpore Municipality. The Government, therefore, found it necessary to exclude the lands and buildings in its occupation for naval or military purposes from the limits of Municipalities. It has now been provided that the Local Government may at any time by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* exclude such lands and buildings from the local limits of any Municipality.

To such exclusion by itself there can be no rational objection. But an injustice has been done to the Municipalities affected by the measure. The Municipalities out of whose jurisdiction these lands and buildings will be excluded, will not be relieved of any of the numerous and onerous responsibilities that the Act under which they came into existence, enjoins upon them. The amending Act curtails their by no means large resources, but does not reduce their responsibilities proportionately. If cholera or typhoid fever breaks out in these lands and buildings or in their vicinity,—or what is worse still, through some sins of omission and commission on these very lands and buildings,—the Municipalities will be brought to book all the same, and be held answerable for what cannot be held by any just man to be defects of their own. If the Municipalities are rich enough, like that of Calcutta, to provide the residents with gas, filtered water, or an improved system of drainage, the excluded lands and buildings will have the fullest advantage of these costly improvements without having to contribute towards their expenses.

When the report of the Select Committee on the Bill came up to Council for consideration the Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Banerjee proposed an amendment to the effect that after section 2 of the Bill, the following words should be added:—"After making reasonable compensation to such Municipality for any loss of income resulting from such exclusion." His reasons for moving the amendment were that the exclusion of lands or buildings from the limits of any Municipality would not necessarily relieve it of any of the burdens it had to bear on account of such buildings or lands. Thus, for instance, it would have to maintain in proper condition the drains necessary for the surface drainage of such land or buildings; and it would have to maintain the roads necessary for the land or buildings. It was, therefore, only just and fair that when the Municipalities were not relieved of any of the burdens, some compensation should be made to them. Whenever there are any Government buildings within the limits of any Municipality, it is well-known that the amount of income derived from rates and taxes thereon is by no means inconsiderable, so that if Municipalities receive no compensation for the exclusion of such buildings, their income will be sensibly diminished. There are hardly any Municipaties in the Mafussil whose funds are more than sufficient to meet their expenses: the Act therefore, without the proviso would operate very hardly. The official majority, however, of the Councillors thought the Doctor's position untenable. The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay contended that it was not intended that Government should have the power to generally exclude lands and buildings; this power was only to apply to very special cases. He did not see, moreover, how it could be contended that Mafussil Municipalities would lose so much after the Act came into operation, inasmuch as there were very few Municipalities to which it could apply. Supposing Mr. Macaulay's contention to be right, as it partially is, there is all the more reason to hold that no exception should be taken to the provision about Government compensation, since the amount likely to be required to be paid will be very small indeed. There is certainly nothing wrong in the Government paying compensation, no matter whether it be in every case or not, when its action causes loss in a very marked manner. Mr. Macaulay himself has the frankness to admit that it is perfectly clear that if lands and buildings exist in a Municipality they are liable to certain rates; and if they are excluded for however good a reason there must be a loss to the Municipality. If so, who is to make good the loss but he that causes it? That being conceded to why should it after all be so very difficult for the Hon'ble member in charge to conceive why the Government should make good the loss on account of rates on lands and buildings excluded.

Mr. Macaulay's next argument is that in the case of buildings in the occupation of the State for military or naval purposes the taxation is paid by the Supreme Government and that the local legislature cannot force its hands. "The compensation can only possibly be paid from the Imperial Funds and the Council cannot expect the Provincial Funds to bear the burden, and, therefore, it will be beyond the power of the Council to provide for such compensation." No body ever indicated as to what particular funds the compensation is to come out of. Mr. Macaulay himself has to admit that some compensation is due, and the inability of the local Government to pay is no reason for its not being paid at all. So far as internal arrangement is concerned, Mr. Macaulay may be perfectly right, and from a technical point of view the local Government may not be held responsible. But why should it strangely enough be so ready to cause a loss which it has not the means, desire or ability to make good? If, again, compensation was felt due to the affected municipalities what stood in the way of the local Government to come to some arrangements with the Supreme Government in respect to its payment? It is absurd to seek to shift responsibilities in this way from one shoulder to another, and it is unfair to seek shelter under a technical plea like this. If such inter-Governmental arrangements were an impossibility, surely the "excluded" lands and buildings might as heretofore be made to pay the rates and taxes in the ordinary way and the "exclusion" might be confined to matters other than the payment of legitimate dues. Nor is the position of the Supreme Government in this regard at all ambiguous. A similar question arose in the Vice-regal Council, in 1881, when Lord Ripon in speaking on the Bill to exempt certain persons and property from Municipal taxation observed:

"That it was worthy of consideration by Government in the Executive Council, whether it would not be desirable to issue a circular to Local Governments after the Bill had been passed drawing their attention to the provision and suggesting that they should appoint a person to communicate with the Municipalities with a view to settling what Government should pay towards the Municipal rates. This was the course followed in England. The right of the Crown on behalf of Crown property to exemption from rates had been maintained, but a sum had been settled in each case which was paid to the Municipality in the place of Crown rates; and he could only say that he hoped the Local Governments in dealing with the question would deal with it in a considerate spirit, and that, under the particular circumstances of each case the Government of India would be made to contribute in regard to their own property, whatever would be fair and reasonable towards Municipal rates."

The following provision was accordingly made in the Municipal Taxation Act of 1881:

"So long as any order made under Section 3, prohibiting the levy of any tax payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council, remains in force, the said Secretary of State in Council shall be liable to pay to the Municipal Committee, in lieu of such tax, such sums (if any), as an officer from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Local Government may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, from time to time determine to be fair and reasonable."

The Committee of the British Indian Association suggested that to guard against the apprehended diminution of Municipal revenues, in the cases affected, a similar provision should be made. But the suggestion has not been heeded.

THE THIRD NATIONAL CONGRESS.

IT must now be beyond the range of doubt that the Congress that now annually meets in the great cities of India, for deliberating upon the best means of ameliorating her political and material condition, is a truly national institution. Such an assertion would not have been warranted by facts if such a conviction were confined only to the promoters of the movement. The most determined opponents of the institution have to admit that it is already a power in the land, and that there is every probability of its becoming a really great power, as with the advancement of time it gathers strength and as public opinion is better educated. It must be extremely gratifying to all who wish the movement success that some of its antagonists have already been won over and that a reaction is perceptible among the Mahammadans who are supposed to view it unfavourably. The recent demonstrations held at Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow for popularising the Congress, considerably owe their success to the very opposition that some of our Mahammadan friends were betrayed into by mistaken leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed of Alighur. Mahammadans who have returned to their senses, or who never lost them, are just as enthusiastic about the Congress as their Hindoo brethren, and the attempted counter-demonstrations have miserably failed. We have had actually instances in which counter-demonstrations were held at the instance of interested individuals and in which those that came to curse remained to bless. At one of these counter-meetings in the Southern Presidency a speaker, who come in for the purpose of condemning the Congress, forgot his errand and began to belaud it—out-be-lauding the most enthusiastic supporter of the movement. His horrified and scandalised friends tried hard to bring the erring man to a proper sense of his duty. Even the Chairman's authority did not suffice to tongue-tie the speaker. He stoutly refused to

be dictated to in that fashion and continued his observations. The sense of the meeting being taken three fourths of the audience were shown to share the speaker's view and "cloture" being attempted they left the meeting bodily. The character of these counter-demonstrations for the most part will be gathered from the above, and it is clear that the movement is gradually and steadily gaining sure ground as it deserves to do. The partial opposition that it meets with now and then only tends to help it in its onward march.

It has been possible for the movement to be so pre-eminently successful as it has been because, in the felicitious language of Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I., who presided at the opening of the Madras Congress, it is "the Soundest Triumph of British Administration and a Crown of glory to the British nation." It would not have been possible for it, we repeat, to have been attended with an equal measure of success if it had been otherwise, and if it had ever so partially and remotely shared in the disaffected and disloyal character which its opponets most gratuitously attributed to it. It has been well, therefore, that those who had the getting up of the last report adopted Sir T. Madhava Rao's words as their motto.

What the Rajah claims for the Congress is no exaggeration at all. "After a century of British rule in some parts, after less than half that period in others, what do we see" asks the report. And the triumphant reply is, a mighty assemblage of men, gathered from every part of this vast continent, an assemblage, such as India's proudest days never witnessed—an assemblage rendered possible, primarily, only by British Railways, Post Offices and Telegraphs, and by the profound peace enjoyed under British rule—an assemblage, composed of men of every race, of every creed, of every community that, in the aggregate, compose the population of India—men chosen by their fellows, to represent their views, and gathered in one spot and beneath the roof of one vast Hall; gathered together at great personal sacrifice and much expense to discuss, in one common language, and that language English, matters not relating to their own petty, private, or sectional interests, but to the welfare of the entire country and the whole body of their fellow-countrymen. British education and British literature instinct with the highest principles of civil and religious liberty; British history and the examples of Britain's noblest sons, these, the grandest gifts ever bestowed by conquerors on a subject nation, poured with an unselfish hand into the minds of a noble though fallen people, alone rendered this great Congress a possibility. Where but a few brief decades ago, ignorance alike of the rights and duties of citizens had reigned supreme, there a keen and growing appreciation of both had been substituted. The mutual hatred and scorn of rival creeds and clans, which rendered all contact but as enemies impossible, had been replaced by tolerance, a willingness to co-operate and a growing sense of brotherhood An exclusive devotion to family interests had been tempered by public spirit and a wider sense of duty; and through the fading mists of local and sectarian prejudices, the outlines of a new-born nationality have become clearly distinguishable."

Compared with the Congress of 1886, the last Congress is claimed to have been more numerously attended, more representative and national in its character, by the more widely spread interest that it awakened throughout the empire, the more systematic manner in which all its arrangements and proceedings were conducted, and,—above all—by the cordial support that it received from high class English papers in every Presidency. These gave abundant proof of the great increase in the vitality of the movement, of which it is an outward and visible sign. Indeed, what in 1885 was little more than an experiment, in 1887 bore every appearance of having become a permanent National Institution.

And we are sure that the earnest efforts of our friends in the North Western Provinces who are organising the Allahabad Congress on a still more extensive scale, will be attended with still more brilliant results. Allahabad is more central than any place that the Congress yet has had its meetings in, and it is more advantageously situated than Calcutta, Bombay or Madras in many respects. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the attendance this year at Allahabad will in point of quality as well as of quantity be markedly superior to what has hitherto been the case.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT.

THE cry for progress in all parts of our country is both loud and deep. The question, however, which is often asked is whether the movements of the day are really progressive. Nothing conduces so well to steady progress as the formation of definite ideals. But here in India a political ideal for the future is believed to be unsuitable. If then the race is to be run without looking for the goal, we are bound at least to understand the bearings of our course: to be satisfied that the movement is a forward one in any case. And to this end we may be permitted to adduce the somewhat doctrinaire principle that Progress is the development of Order, *i. e.*, of internal harmony, orderliness and union. That development then ought to be our guide, if those who cry aloud for progress mean what they say. Political progress depends on political union. But union, it may be said, is lacked most by the Indians, and we had better set our own house in order for the sake of our progress. That certainly would be the wisest course. But union of the Indians, if it pointed to any immediate conclusion, does not debar union with the Anglo-Indians. And we would fain leave it to the latter to say if the union with them may be disregarded entirely or left to the chances of change in caste and *pardanashin* life of Indian women.

"Combinations," it has been said, "are binary." The word itself certainly bears that etymology And two, not three, are good for company no less than for duels: a triangular duel and a political union between more than two sections are equally impracticable. Since then political progress for India means political union, and also the reduction of the Indian people into a binary compound, true progress cannot be ensured for British India unless it comprised an Indian aggregate and an Anglo-Indian group for its factors; whether our object be constitutional agitation or wholesome union, this sort of division is simply indispensable. The law would not tolerate a discussion of the means of setting up India as an independent country. Consequently it becomes indispensable to consider how Anglo-Indians may be united with Indians. And viewed from this point, the legal prohibition referred to above should have for its complement a similar interdict against the noxious effort to set up the Mahomedan against the Hindu, and the Maharatta against the Bengali; when it is treason to desire an independent India in place of a compact British India, it ought to be equally treasonable to undermine the compactness—the solidarity—of British India by setting up political fragments of the kind alluded to. And the Government of the day is no more to be congratulated upon for its inaction in this regard than in its behaviour during the Ilbert Bill controversy.

It will never do to ignore history. It is exactly a century ago when the Indian dependency became a serious complication in British politics. But the problem has been thence slowly shifted on to India from the British soil, and we must not overlook its gravity or its intricacies. After all, Pitt's India Bill was a compromise between the Government of England and "the greatest merchant body of the realm," over the fortunes of which the Crown and the Parliament kept fighting for a good many years. We have no reason to be surprised at the mutual attitude of the Anglo-Indians and the forward section of the Indians, when we recall the fact that Fox with his well-known proclivities for the French Revolution virtually proposed to make India an appanage or perhaps a final resting place for the Crown of England; and that what Pitt, the son of the great Commoner, with his partialities for the Crown and the English middle classes both, did was only a prelude to the ultimate ejection of the disturbing element from the British soil—we mean the dispossession of the East India Company. The time chosen for the action was the moment when the East India Company's hold on India had become peculiarly feeble. In their petition to the Parliament they said that they had "not been informed of the reasons which had induced Her Majesty's Ministers without any previous inquiry to come to the resolution of putting end to their administration;" and they had also urged "that if the contemplated change could be proved to be in itself advisable" the time chosen for the operation was unsuitable to mature consideration of the step so suddenly adopted. But as we have said, no better opportunity could be availed of to put an end to the old, and—as we think ill understood, controversy between the parties of Fox and Pitt. But then it should be remembered that this old story may be repeated in future.

The long history of the East India Company from 1783 to 1859 ought to show to our Anglo-Indian fellow subjects that the British nation cannot be European, if it has to be entirely engrossed with the Government of India; and that on the other hand, it will never tolerate in England anything of the nature of an *imperium in imperio*. If the East India Company had such poor chance in England, its successors, the Anglo-Indian community, must look forward to less of it still. In troublous times the Home Government may coolly retire from India, exactly as in 1858 it quietly got rid of the East India Company which was growing obnoxious to the British Government. And in such a contingency the Anglo-Indian community will have to count upon co-operation of Indians rather than of the Home Government: a co-operation for which the traditions of a Syed Ahmed, a Branson or a Furrell are, to say the least, very much ill-suited.

If the Ilbert Bill controversy has done any thing in India it has led to the formation of the so-called Defence Association. But if the leaders of that body are not to be temporary sojourners in India but mean to create something solid and continuous for their community, they certainly cannot afford to carry on their defensive attitude for an indefinite period. They must not forget that they have really come into the shoes of the East India Company but without its solemn charters and its onerous responsibilities to the Government of England. On the other hand, if the history of that Company has left any impress upon India it is the neutrality of the Governor-General of India in regard to, and his autocratic control over, all the numerous political groups composing the continent. But it must not be forgotten that the despotic authority of the Viceroy was required not so much for the many Indian communities as for the single group of Anglo-Indians. And the defensive attitude of the Defence Association means either a dangerous aggressiveness against the Indians or a still more objectionable bearing towards the despotic rule of British India. We appreciate fully the sectional character of the Association and its constituents. The mistake lies only in its wrong attitude towards the Government on the one hand and towards a similar union for all Indians on the other.

The compromise of Pitt's Regulating Act alluded to above was followed by an important amending Act. We allude to Mr. Dundas's Bill which became law as 26 Geo. III. Cap 16 in the year 1786. "It permitted the offices of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief to be united in the same person should it be deemed expedient; and also enabled the Governor-General to decide on any measure whether his Council agreed with him or not." Burke protested in the strongest terms against the principles of the Bill which introduced "an arbitrary and despotic Government in India." In answer Mr. Dundas mentioned that "all the mischief and all the misfortunes which had for years taken place in India arose entirely from the party principles of the members of the different councils in existence there and the factious scenes which those councils had almost uniformly presented." Thus the despotic power of the Governor-General as mentioned before was not needed for the repression of Indian agitators but for something very much nearer home.

The truth is the Anglo-Indian community can count neither upon covert assistance from the British Government or its local agency here, nor can it safely retain the commercial instincts of the East India Company. Nor even can it hope to grow into a distinct political power either in India or in England as "the greatest merchant body of the realm" once threatened to

become. If that community is wise it ought far more than the Indians to ponder over the proud imprecation recorded on behalf of the East India Company by the pen, as it is said, of John Stuart Mill in their petition to Parliament.

"If the character of the East India Company were alone concerned," thus runs the famous petition, "your petitioners might be willing to await the verdict of history. They are satisfied that posterity will do them justice....But... your petitioners cannot look without the deepest uneasiness at the effect likely to be produced on the minds of the people of India...They will see the authorities both at home and in India surrounded by persons vehemently urging radical changes in many parts of that policy. And interpreting as they must do the changes in the instrument of Government as a concession to these opinions and feelings they can hardly fail to believe.....that a directly aggressive policy towards everything in their habits or in their usages and customs, which Englishmen deem objectionable will be no longer confined to individuals and private associations, but will be backed by all the power of Government." "Your petitioners," they elsewhere observe, "have seen with the greatest pain the demonstrations of indiscriminate animosity towards the Natives of India."...They "cannot contemplate without dismay the doctrine now widely promulgated that India should be administered with an especial view to the benefit of the English who reside there.....your petitioners regard it as the most honorable characteristic of the Government of India by England that it has acknowledged no such distinction as that of a dominant and a subject race."

And that sort of class, race, or caste, domination being out of the question—the only sound principle now available for political union and progress, is this. The Anglo-Indian community ought to become a truly self-governing body and by giving up its false defensive and really aggressive attitude it ought to administer its own domestic affairs in such a way that the correlative growth of the Indian unit may be governed by its example; and that the Government of India may be raised to its normal neutrality by the opposition between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian being reduced into a constitutional, in place of a disruptive character.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THEIR Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Glasgow Exhibition on the 8th instant.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin have kindly presented their portraits to the Central National Mohamedan Association.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Calcutta on the 18th instant, and will arrive in Darjiling on the 25th instant. His Honor intends paying a visit to the Sikkim Field Force at Ghatong.

THE Emperor of Brazil is lying seriously ill at Milan. His imperial Majesty is now better.

THE Nawab Mehdi Hassan has been appointed Director of the Nizam's Railway and Mining Company in the place of Abdul Huq.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris has obtained a furlough for one month from the 11th of August next.

IT is satisfactory to learn that through the friendly offices of Sir William White, the tension which existed between Greece and Turkey has been relaxed.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* announced that Babu Jadunath Roy, Judge of the Sealdah Small Cause Court, is to officiate for Mr. Sconce of the Calcutta Small Cause Court who proceeds on leave. The announcement has been received by the public with great satisfaction, as the appointment in itself is unexceptional and as the claims of the Subordinate Judicial Service have been recognised after all.

AT Sarturday's meeting of the Council the Bill to amend the Howrah Bridge Act of 1871 was passed into law. The abolition of the tolls on the bridge is very welcome to those who have to use it, and we have to thank Sir Steuart Bayley very heartily in their name for this judicious concession.

TO THE great regret of the people the announcement is again made that ill-health compels Sir Charles Aitchison to leave India soon. He will resign his seat in the Council and proceed to England at the end of the Simla season. It is thought that Mr. Hutchins of the Madras Council may succeed Sir Charles Aitchison in the Viceroy's Council.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Parvati Nath Datta, who obtained the Gilchrist scholarship in 1879, and who has since been studying at Edinburgh and London Universities and the School of Mines, has been appointed by the Secretary of State an Assistant Superintendent in the Indian Geological Survey.

THOSE who are desirous to get copies of the report of the 3rd National Congress should register their names with the Secretary to the Indian Association. The report contains in detail all the proceedings and speeches. The price is one rupee and a limited number only has been telegraphed for from Madras.

AYUB KHAN, accompanied by Hashim Khan and twenty other Sirdars and 50 followers, arrived at Karachi at 6 P. M. on Sunday before last. Colonel Crawford, Collector of Karachi, and CaptainEvans Gordon, Political Officer in charge of Ayub Khan, received the party. The remainder of Ayub's following arrived the next morning. They bring joy and comfort to the lightly-rated Indian tax-payers!

SOME idea of how political agitations are carried on in Europe will be gathered from Reuter's announcement that General Boulanger's "History of the German Invasion of France in 1870" has been published, and two million five hundred thousand copies have been distributed gratis throughout France. The General's party is evidently much bent on a war with its neighbours, and this publication is but a part of its political programme, since it will forcibly recall to mind the national humiliation of 1870. The General is very popular now in spite of his late political discomfiture and his attitude seriously threatens European peace.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor have been given to Babu Gunga Pershad, son of the late Roy Bunowari Lall of Darbhanga, for his offer to contribute Rs. 9,000 towards the construction of a charitable dispensary at Laheria Serai, of which sum he has already advanced Rs. 4,000; and also to Babu Dowlat Chandra Roy of Kasipur for his offer to award annually in commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee a gold medal to the student gaining the highest senior scholarship at the disposal of the Education Department in Bengal, for which purpose he has deposited Government promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan to the value of Rs. 2,000.

THE following official note about Burma points to anything but a satisfactory state of affairs in that quarter. News from Burma has of late pointed to disturbances in Akyab and Tavoy, the significance of which was not easily understood. The latest information shows that in both cases the Upper Burmans instigated and organized the dakaities. The Akyab disturbances have been suppressed. Major Adamson, with 100 Madras Infantry and 80 Military Police, is acting against the Tavoy gang, who are said to number between one and three hundred. In an encounter between the Police and the dakaits a correspondence is said to have been captured which may give a clue to the origin of the disturbances.

THE Allahabad *Moring Post* says:—'The Viceregal Palace at Simla will cost an enormous sum, over Rs. 8,50,000, the furniture Rs. 2,00,000, and the outlay on lighting the building by electricity will probably absorb a lakh and-a-half rupees more. The total estimated outlay is, therefore, Rs. 12,00,000; but as the Public Works Department never built anything without exceeding the estimate, Rs. 13,00,000 will most likely be about the figure." This huge expenditure is incurred at a time when the taxes on the poor have had to be enormously raised to balance income with expenditure.

BUNSI KURMI may be a thorough reprobate and no one sympathsies with him. He was charged with theft, he had three several previous convictions against him and he was justly sentenced to four years' further labor in a criminal jail. With that the public has nothing to do. But he made a representation to the presiding Judge that his hair had been allowed to grow under a vow to Taruknath, and his conviction was that he would die if the Jail authorities forcibly cut his hair. The Judge told him, and we dare say his Lordship is technichally right, that he was powerless to interfere with Jail rules, and the poor convict's hair must have been cropped off clean by this time. The Hindoo public may very well ask if no one is responsible for this interferenee with the poor fellow's religious convictions? The conviction is very strong among the community that such sacrilige, no matter whether under the orders of a court or not, provokes divine wrath and leads to evil results. The man's punishment would not have been mitigated if the little favour he asked for was conceded. The Government, we trust, will take steps to prevent the recurrence in future of such interference with religious beliefs.

WE have no objection to our municipality becoming as liberal as it likes, provided it be not at the expense of the rate-payers. Just at a time when the cry for water is the loudest in the Town, it is somewhat annoying to read that the Chairman of the South Barrackpur Municipal Board has asked the Calcutta Corporation to place eight hydrants on the Barrackpore Grand Trunk Road within a distance of about five miles from the Viceroy's Park to Agarparah, for the supply of filtered water to the several wards of the Municipality. No tax will be levied from the rate-payers for the purpose. The cost of the supply, which is estimated at Rs. 1,000 per annum, will be debited to the general funds of the Municipality. The initial cost of making the necessary arrangement will be Rs. 3,000. It is really good of the Barrackpur Municipality to try to relieve the wants of its rate-payers. But we cannot very well see how the Calcutta Corporation can meet its requisition without doing serious injustice to the residents of the town whose requirements are far from being satisfied. We are not aware whether the Barrackpore Municipality will be made to pay for the supply. But to our mind no money can make adequate compensation for the inconvenience sure to ensue.

WE are glad to learn that a new feeder road has been constructed from Hurripal to Rajbulhat. It runs through many populous villages, which send numerous passengers and goods to the Tarkessur Railway. A bridge has been built over the Rajbund, or Kana Nuddy, which is a branch of the Damoder and runs up beyond Tarkessur. The stream is powerful during the rainy season, and it washed away last year strong bunds set up at great expense at a point where the new bridge stands. Carriages are also now available at all times over the road. Without these auxiliary roads and necessary bridges the utility of the Tarkessur line can never be realized to its fullest extent. We have said so repeatedly and we are glad to notice steady efforts in this direction. Many more roads, however, will be required to be constructed, and the Railway aurhorities, the Road Cess Committees and the Government ought to back public efforts heartily. A road connecting Tarkessur with Khanacool passing through Mayapore, Ankiri, Serampore and other populous villages and trade-centres is urgently required.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The inquiry which is being conducted by the Local Administrations into the poverty of the masses in India, particularly in agricultural tracts, is being made as expeditiously as possible. The Government of India, we understand, have asked that the replies of the Local Governments reach them punctually by the first of June, as 'the Viceroy, who desires to deal personally with the subject, will leave India earlier than was anticipated.' The *Englishman* contradicts this report and says that nothing is positively known. We are glad, however, to learn that His Lordship is determined to deal personally with the vital question before he leaves the country.

THE Calcutta Municipal Bill was passed on Saturday last. It has been passed in the teeth of the united and determined opposition of all sections of the native community. Never before was public opinion so systematically and so wantonly disregarded. The Hon'ble Kallynath Mitra's endeavours to have the objectionable features of the Bill re-considered by the Council did not prove successful, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, it is true, did not raise technical difficulties, but was entirely opposed to Babu Kallynath Mitra's motion that the points raised in the recent memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta be re-considered. The official majority of the Council were averse to taking the trouble of "entering fresh grounds." The Hon'ble Kallynath Mitra's motion was, therefore, lost, and the Bill, pending the Viceroy's sanction, was passed into law. The Hon'ble Kallynath Mitter said he opposed in the most distinct terms possible the passing of a Bill, many of the clauses of which had been passed in total disregard of the representations of the members of the British Indian Association and most of the residents of Calcutta. It was to him a painful surprise that almost every amendment that he had made before the Council was lost. We are afraid it is no surprise at all, for so long as our Councils continue to be constituted as they are these things must happen as a matter of course. The Act if allowed to work will interfere with the religious sentiments of the people; it will be possible to interfere with private rights beyond measure; it will be possible to put parties to endless trouble and annoyance when they seek to build houses in Calcutta, and it will be possible to open a wide door for the levying of black mail. In the time of Sir George Campbell a municipal law was framed and passed by the then Council in total disregard of public opinion and total disregard of the violent opposition raised from some influential quarters, and the ultimate result of that Bill was when it was presented to the Viceroy that it was vetoed by His Excellency. It is to be hoped that when this Bill was presented to the Viceroy, it would meet the same fate as the Bill of 1874. If it is not it will be necessary to go a step further. The steps for doing so are already being taken, and we had several meetings last evening in the various wards of the Northern Division of the Town in which the rate-payers repeated their Town Hall condemnation of the baneful measure. There were no packed gatherings of land-owners, but such as all rate-payers freely took part in. We cannot afford to sit idle under a measure of the description that has been just passed though Sir Henry Harrison cannot understand the imputation of its being one-sided. He may think a Bill of his own manufacture to be very fair. But let us hope that the Viceroy and the British Legislature will think otherwise, and do justice to the residents of the Metropolis of British India.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and adminsterted as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Report on the Income Tax Administration in the Punjab for the year, 1886-87.
2. Progress Report on Arboriculture in the Punjab, for three years 1884-85 to 1886-87.
3. Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal, during the quarter ending the 31st December 1887.
4. Resolution of the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1886-87.
5. Report of the Mohammedan Educational Endowment Committee (Bengal 1888).
6. Report of the Public Service Commission, 1886-87.
7. The Voice of India for March 1888.
8. Selections from the Records of the Government of India Foreign Department No. CCXXXVI. Report of the working of the Thagi and Dakaity Department for 1886.
9. Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1886-87.
10. Culture. A monthly Magazine. April 1888, Vol I, No. 4. (Bombay).
11. The Politics of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and its real draft. By Nerod chandra Ghosal, Guardian of the Minor Taluqdar of Khapradih, Oudh.
12. The Fourth Annual Report of the Sobhabazar Benevolent Society, for the year 1887-88.
13. Hindu Music. Part I. An Exposition of the theory and fundamental principles of the Niarga. Desi Sangita, or Harmonic Music of the Ancient Hindus. By Nanda Kumara Mukhopadhyaya.
15. The Voice of India, April 1888. (Bombay.)
16. Speech of Samuel Smith, Esqr. M. P., on moving his Amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech Delivered in the House of Commons, Monday, February 0th 1888.
17. The Provincial Small cause Courts Act No. IX of 1881 with Notes and an Appendix.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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„ Narayan Balkrishna Esqre., Islampore...	7	8	0
„ Mohiny Mohun Chuckerbutty, Jessore...	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 9, 1888.

GENERAL.—The Lieutenant Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Captain R. Carter of his commission in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

BABOO Kalipodo Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Balasore, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and also as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

BABOO Jogendra Nath Bandopadhya, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months.

BABOO Juggut Chunder Shome, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Dinagepore.

BABOO Kunja Behary Chatterjee, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Contai, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months.

BABOO Hero Lal Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Dacca, is transfered to Midnapore, and is posted to the Contai sub-division of that district.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, C. S., reported his departure from India, on special leave, on the 26th April, 1888.

Baboo Juggut Doorlub Rysack, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Narail sub-division in the District of Jessore.

Baboo Ananda Prosad Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Narail, Jessore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Nuddea.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate, Bogra, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Tippera is transferred temporarily to Bogra.

Moulvie Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-eight days.

Baboo Gobindo Chunder Rysack, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is appointed to have charge of Brahmunberia, sub-division of the district of Tipperah.

Baboo Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Satis Chunder Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Noakhally, is transferred to Sarun, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Bhabuah Sub-division of the Shahabad district.

Baboo Nityananda Bhar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-two days.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate, on leave is posted to Rajshahye.

Mr. C. Brownfield, Temporary Assistant Settlement Officer Julpigoree, is allowed furlough for one year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Baboo Nagendra Nath Dhur, M A B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal.

Baboo Nobo Kumar Chuckerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Bhagulpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Haro Chunder Das, First Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhally, is appointed to be a Munsif in that district to be ordinarily stationed at Battiya.

Baboo Haro Nath Ghose, Additional Munsif, Noakhally, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif in that district, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharam.

Baboo Annoda Churn Sen, B L, Officiating Additional Munsif of Begumgunge, in the district of Noakhally, is appointed to act as Munsif of Sudharam in that district.

Baboo Kalipodo Mukerjee, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Advertisements.

WANTED,—A Lecturer in Physics and Chemistry for the Uttarpara 2nd Grade College, Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 in five years.

SYAMA CHARAN GANGULI,
PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS 1878.

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STEEL PENS.

These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "BEST IN THE WORLD."
Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

Persons exercising any Trade, Profession or Calling within the town, and all itinerant Dealers, Hawkers and Pedlars are reminded that they should at once apply for Licenses in accordance with the 3rd Schedule of Act IV. of 1876 for the official year 1888-89, as all licenses granted in 1887-88 expired on the 31st of March last until new assessments are made for 1888-89. Assessments for the previous year will hold good, and any notice or notices served for such assessments should be considered as valid for all purposes of law for assessments for 1888-89 and be dealt with accordingly.

Notice is hereby given that under Section 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876 Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules kept within the town for the half year from 1st of April 1888, should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes, applicants for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place from whence the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their conveyances and horses. Persons failing to take out licenses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order,
R. CHATTERJEE,
License Officer.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage, after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage, after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse... ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and Carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Signature and Residence.

☞ No application for a license will be received unless accompained with the amount payable.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicles without springs, must be effected for the 1st half-year of the official year 1888-89 commencing from the 1st of April 1888, under Section 83 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time of registration for each such Cart. Hackery, &c., under Section 85 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

By order.
R. CHATTERJEE,
Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

Sealed tenders for supply of 4 lacs cubic feet well pugged and well burnt Jhama khoa during 1888-89 will be received and opened by the Vice-chairman in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend at 2 P. M. in the 17th "May 1888.

2. The Jhama khoa is to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring 2½ inches in diameter to be delivered and properly stacked at the Municipal Depots at Bagbazar, Nimtolah and along Circular Road as may be directed.

3. If stacking along Circular Road is directed Municipal waggons will be made available for carriage to the Depots and the Jhama will in that case be unloaded at the cost of the Commissioners.

4. Each tender may be for 10,000 c.ft or in multiples ofthat amount, the rate per 100 cubic feet khoa delivered and stacked at the Depots is to be stated in the tender, and earnest money of Rs. 100 for every 10,000 cubic feet of khoa to be tendered for, is to be enclosed with the tender.

5. The successful tenderer must sign a deed of Contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense.

6. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. Any further information required may be obtained on application.

Udoy Narain Singh
Superintendent of Stores

CHATERJI, BONERJI & MUKERJI,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
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We have always in stock a large supply of medicines chests, Books and other sundries and are enabled to supply the freshest things at the lowest possible rate, Hick's Thermometer Rs. 3-8, globules &c. Rs. 2 per lb. Pocket filter Rs. 2-8 &c.

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P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

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The only RELIABLE and DURABLE Silver Solution and different to all others in preparation.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION WITHOUT THE AID OF A BATTERY, PLATESWITH PURE METALLIC SILVER *articles of Copper, Brass, German silver, Brittannia metal &c., &c., by simple rubbing. Useful also for cleaning and polishing instantaneously Gold and Silver ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond. The preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury or any acid. It will stand the test of fire and the strongest sulphuric acid maintaining brilliancy* 60° *above boiling point.*

For fuller details see Directions which accompany each phial. Price Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra. *Sole Agents*: *Panjab Agency Co.*, Orders, shoo uld be addressed to MANAGER, PANJAB AGENCY Co. LAHORE, PANJAB.

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The only reliable and durable Gold in Solution.

AURINA PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD articles of Copper, Brass, Steel, SILVER, German-silver &c., &c., operated *on with the aid of a miniature Battery which accompanies each phial.* GUARANTEED MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND PUREST GOLD ONLY. *See Directions.*

Price Rs. 7.

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FOR YOUR SEEDS.

FOR THE RAINS, FOR THE RAINS.

FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN.—30 sorts of TREES, Shrubs, Himalayan Pinus, Thujas, Cypress Indian Poinciana, rare Colvillea, Surno Dhuturah and other double kinds and other first class ornamental seeds. Rs. 2 a packet.

FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN.—25 sorts of all sorts of country vegetable seeds especialy with several new kinds of Begoons Sims, &c., &c., sweet Dango Danta, Palla Shusha, Sags, &c., &c. R.e. 1 8 a packet.

FOR YOUR TIMBER GARDEN.—15 sorts of real Indian Timber Tree seeds such as Sagoon, Gambhir, Sishoo, Jhaoo, &c., &c, Re. 1 a packet,

FOR YOUR CREEPER GARDEN—12 sorts of choice and beautiful Creeper seeds together with double Uprajitas of blue, white and yellow sorts. Re. 1 a packet.

FOR FURNISHING YOUR GARDEN DURING THE RAINY SEASON—12 sorts of rainy season flower seed—new Zinias, Balsams, Gaillardias oilnuded. Re. 1 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the above seeds, their manure, &c., in which is appended twelve months' calender of sowing seeds in a clear manner. Re. 1-8 a copy with postage.

For all the packets of seeds and the book Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 8 as put down above if taken together. No deducation allowed for packets or book if taken separately.

Come and see our unrivalled stock of Fruit Grafts in our Dum-Dum Garden and take away any guarantee for their genuineness if you like befor giving us orders.

Send for the Catalogue with half-anna postage stamp in Junenext.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.
Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

হোমিওপ্যাথিক গৃহচিকিৎসা।

শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফকিরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ায় গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

৭৮ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, পিপেলস লাইব্রেরি।

WANTED a Hindu Assistant to the Health Officer of Pooree on a salary of-Rs 100 per mensem. Candidates must have a Medical Education and have passed at least the examination of L. M. S. The officer will also have to act as Food Inspector of the Pooree Municipality. Aplications with copies of testimonials will be received by the under-signed up to the 31st May 1888.

Dy Magistrate In charge,
For Magistrate.

Pooree Magistracy,
The 28th April 1888.

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All who suffer find sure relief from

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.

It has driven out from the system

Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

After years of semi helplessness and suffering; while in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in

Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs.

Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.

Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as

The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.

Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

Sold in Bottles at 1 *Re. each.*

Of all respectable chemists and of Smith Stanistreet and Company, and R. Scott Thompson and Company Limited, Calcutta.

GOLD CREAM.

THIS SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD, all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c. by SIMPLE RUBBING.

WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

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BAREILLY (N. W. P.)

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

THE

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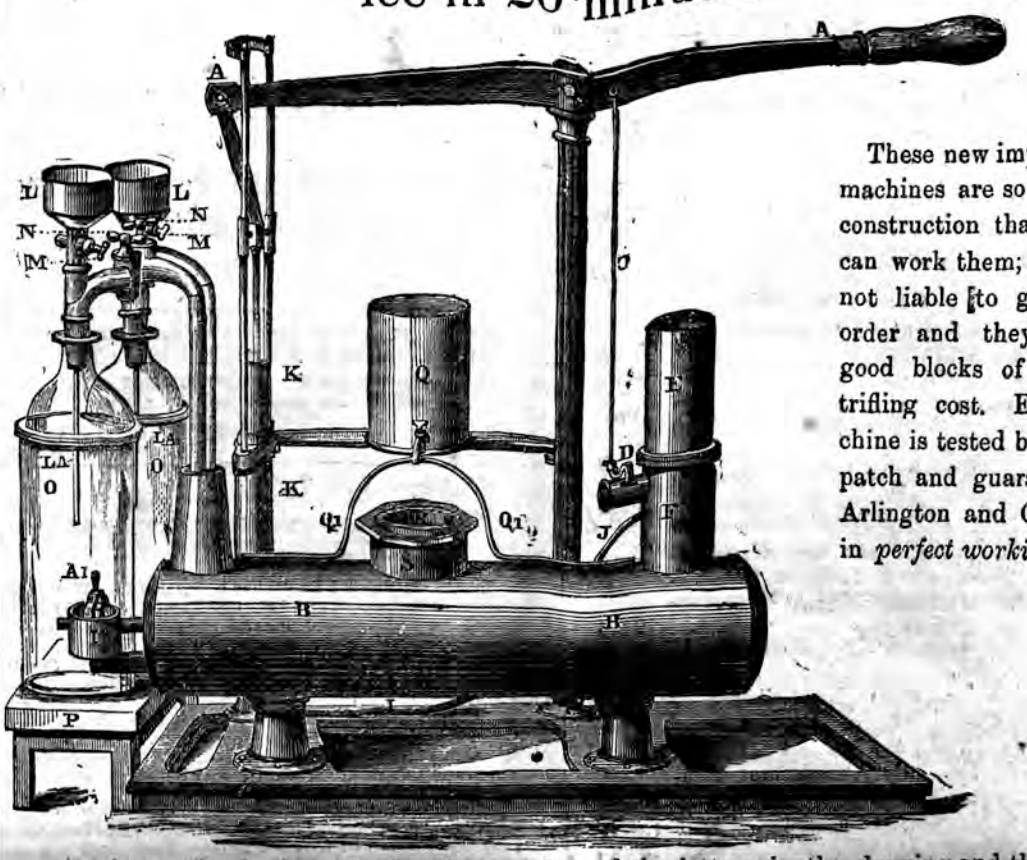

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